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The chlorides were weighed together, dissolved in water, and on the addition of bichloride of platinum evaporated to dryness, and the remaining double salt of bichloride of platinum and potassium extracted by alcohol. This salt was heated to redness (as its quantity was very small,) and the platinum separated by water from the chloride of potassium. From the quantity of platinum, that of potash and chloride of potassium was calculated, and the latter subtracted from the whole amount of alkali-metals. The difference is the weight of chloride of sodium and lithium, but their quantity is too small for a correct analysis. From reactions it was supposed that the mineral contained about equal proportions of those. Fluorine and phosphoric or boracic acid could not be detected.

ELECTION.

Mr. James L. Claghorn, of Philadelphia, Mr. George M. Keim, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and Dr. G. Bischoff, of the same place, were elected *Members*; and

Dr. Henry G. Dalton, of Demerara, was elected a *Correspondent*.

August 3d.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the chair.

A communication from Prof. S. F. Baird was read, stating that the *Vulpes Utah*, of Audubon and Bachman, described in the last No. of the Proceedings (for May and June) is identical with the *V. macrourus*, Baird, described in Capt. Stansbury's Report of the Exploration of Utah. As this Report was published early in June, the writer claims priority of date for the latter name.

Dr. LeConte read a paper intended for publication in the Proceedings, entitled "Remarks on the Coccinellidæ of the United States," which was referred to Dr. Watson, Dr. Hallowell and Mr. Kilvington.

Dr. LeConte read a second communication, also intended for publication, entitled "Description of a new species of Trombidium." Referred to the same Committee.

August 10th.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

A letter was read from Dr. J. P. Heister, for Dr. Bischoff of Reading, Pennsylvania, dated August 5th, 1852, acknowledging the receipt of the notice of election of the latter as a member of the Academy.

A circular was received from Mr. Francis S. Holmes, Curator of the Museum of Natural History in the College of Charleston, dated July 1852, giving an account of the establishment of the Museum, and requesting the transmission of duplicate specimens in exchange, and the publications of the Academy; and also offering to present a specimen of a recent Crinoid from the coast of South Carolina.

The communication was referred, on motion, to the Curators.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Linnean Society of London, dated June 23d, 1852, acknowledging the receipt of the last No.

of the Journal, of late Nos. of the Proceedings, and of previous Nos. of the same, deficient in the series of that Society.

August 24th.

Prof. HALDEMAN in the Chair.

Letters were read

From Lieut. W. S. Boyd, U. S. Marine Corps, dated Valparaiso, June 27th, 1852, referring to a collection of shells now offered for sale by Mr. Weld, Purser U. S. N.

From Prof. Ehrlich, dated Linez, April 3, 1852, presenting the works announced this evening.

From M. Laporte, Sr., dated Bordeaux, May 4, 1852, in reference to an exchange of foreign insects for those of this country.

August 31st.

MR. ORD, President, in the Chair.

The Committee on the following paper by Prof. Baird and Mr. Chas. Girard, reported in favor of publication in the Proceedings.

Characteristics of some New Reptiles in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution.

By SPENCER F. BAIRD and CHARLES GIRARD.

SECOND PART,

Containing the species of the Saurian order, collected by John H. Clark, under Col. J. D. Graham, head of the Scientific Corps U. S. and Mexican Boundary Commission, and a few others from the same or adjoining territories, obtained from other sources, and mentioned under their special headings.

HOLBROOKIA TEXANA, B. and G.—*Cophosaurus texanus*, Trosch. Arch. für Naturg. for 1850, (published in 1852,) 389. Tab. VI.

This species, easily distinguished from *H. maculata*, attains a larger size and is provided with a more elongated tail. The body above and the lower surface of the head are grayish, maculated with small yellowish white subcircular dots; on the upper surface of the tail and hind legs there are transverse bands of black. On the posterior half of the abdomen there are two black crescents, the convexity of which is posterior, and extending from near the back to the belly, without coming into contact either above or below. The space between the crescents, as well as an anterior and posterior area, are yellowish white on the back and blue on the belly. The breast, the medial line of the belly, the inferior surface of thighs and tail, are unicolor, of a uniform yellowish white; the tail underneath presents seven or more large subquadrangular or subcircular black patches. In the female, the abdominal crescents are represented by two lateral spots.

Localities.—Along the Rio San Pedro, a tributary of the Rio Grande del Norte.

HOLBROOKIA AFFINIS, B. and G.—This species comes nearest to *H. texana*, from which however it can be readily distinguished by its more slender form and its proportionally larger dorsal scales and superciliary plates. The coloration differs but little from the former in the female, to which sex the only specimen in our possession belongs. The back however is darker, scattered with black spots, of which two dorsal rows may be followed from the occiput to the base of the tail, where they meet and constitute a crescent or an angle, the convexity of